

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BULLETIN 19
PART 2
PLATE I

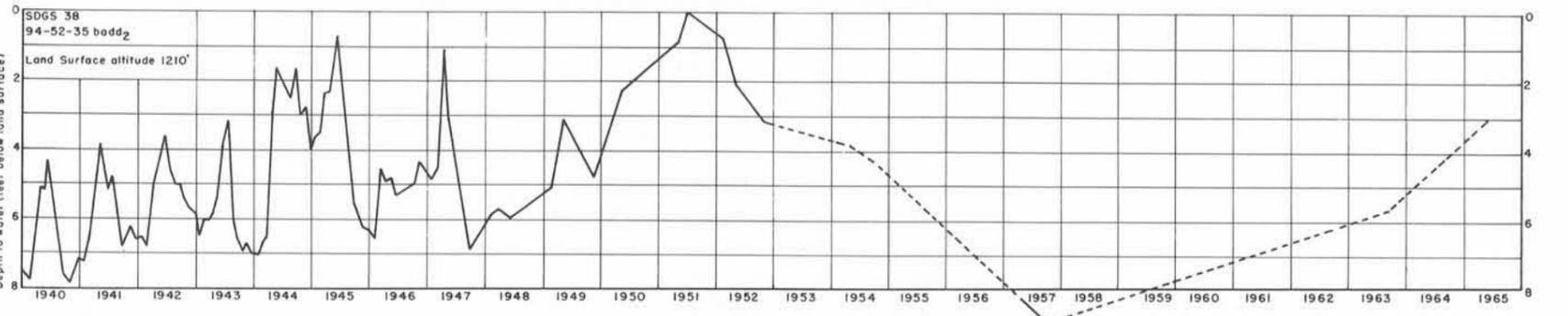
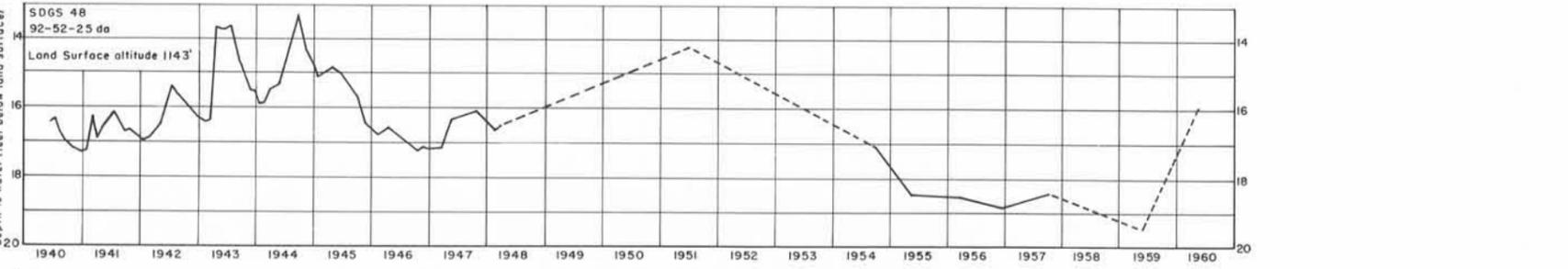
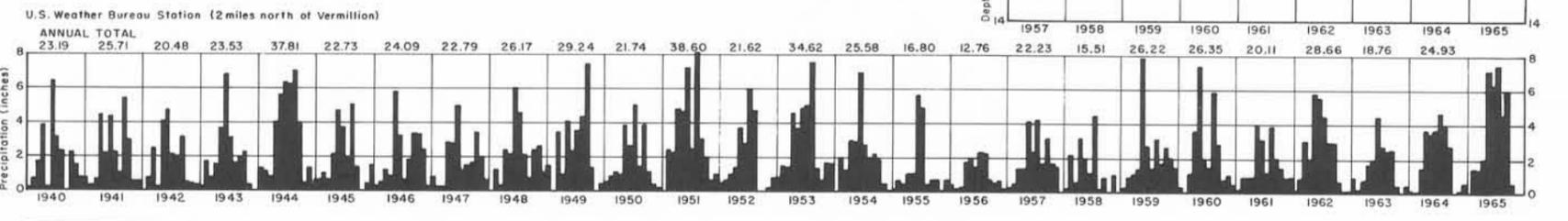
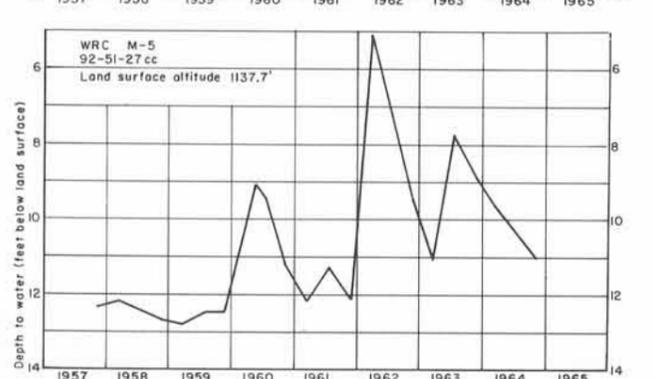
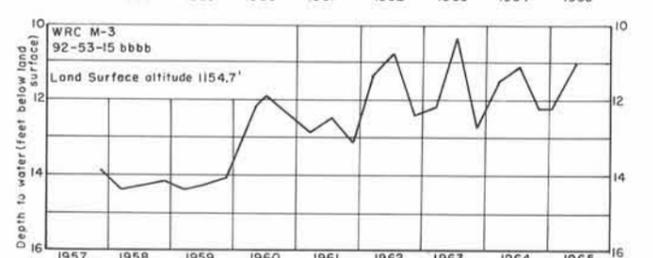
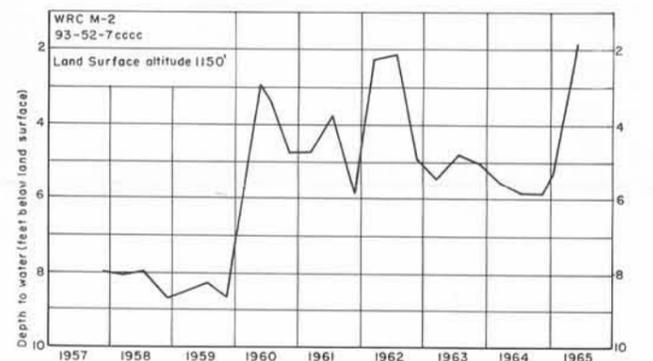
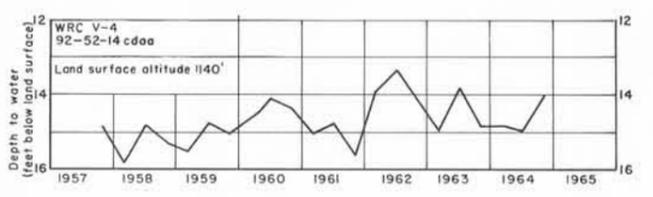
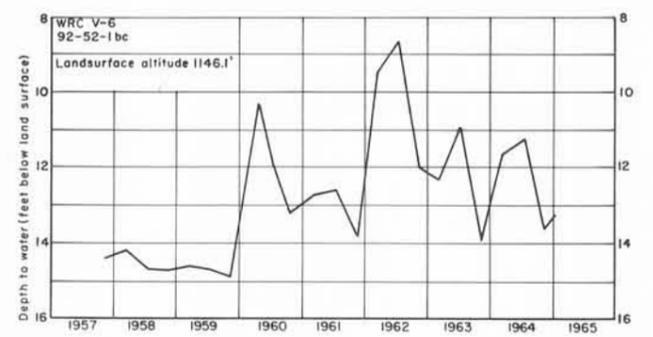
**HYDROGRAPHS OF DISCHARGE OF VERMILLION RIVER,
PRECIPITATION AT VERMILLION AND CENTERVILLE,
AND SELECTED WELLS IN CLAY COUNTY, S. DAK.**



EXPLANATION

USWB U.S. Weather Bureau
USGS U.S. Geological Survey
SDGS South Dakota Geological Survey
WRC South Dakota Water Resources Commission

(All observation wells except SDGS 38 are completed in the Lower Vermillion-Missouri aquifer. SDGS 38 is completed in an isolated outwash lens. Dashed lines on well hydrographs represent long-term water level fluctuation based on widely spaced measurements.)



R. 53 W.

R. 52 W.

R. 51 W.

IRENE

TURNER COUNTY

LINCOLN COUNTY

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BULLETIN 19
PART 2
PLATE 2

**HYDROGEOLOGIC
MAP OF THE
MAJOR SHALLOW
AQUIFERS IN
CLAY COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA**

T. 95 N.

T. 94 N.

T. 93 N.

T. 92 N.

T. 95 N.

T. 94 N.

T. 93 N.

T. 92 N.

T. 91 N.



EXPLANATION
Thickness (feet) of water-saturated
aquifer material

less than 10

10-25

25-50

50-75

75-100

100-125

125-150

150-175

more than 175

Aquifer boundary

1140

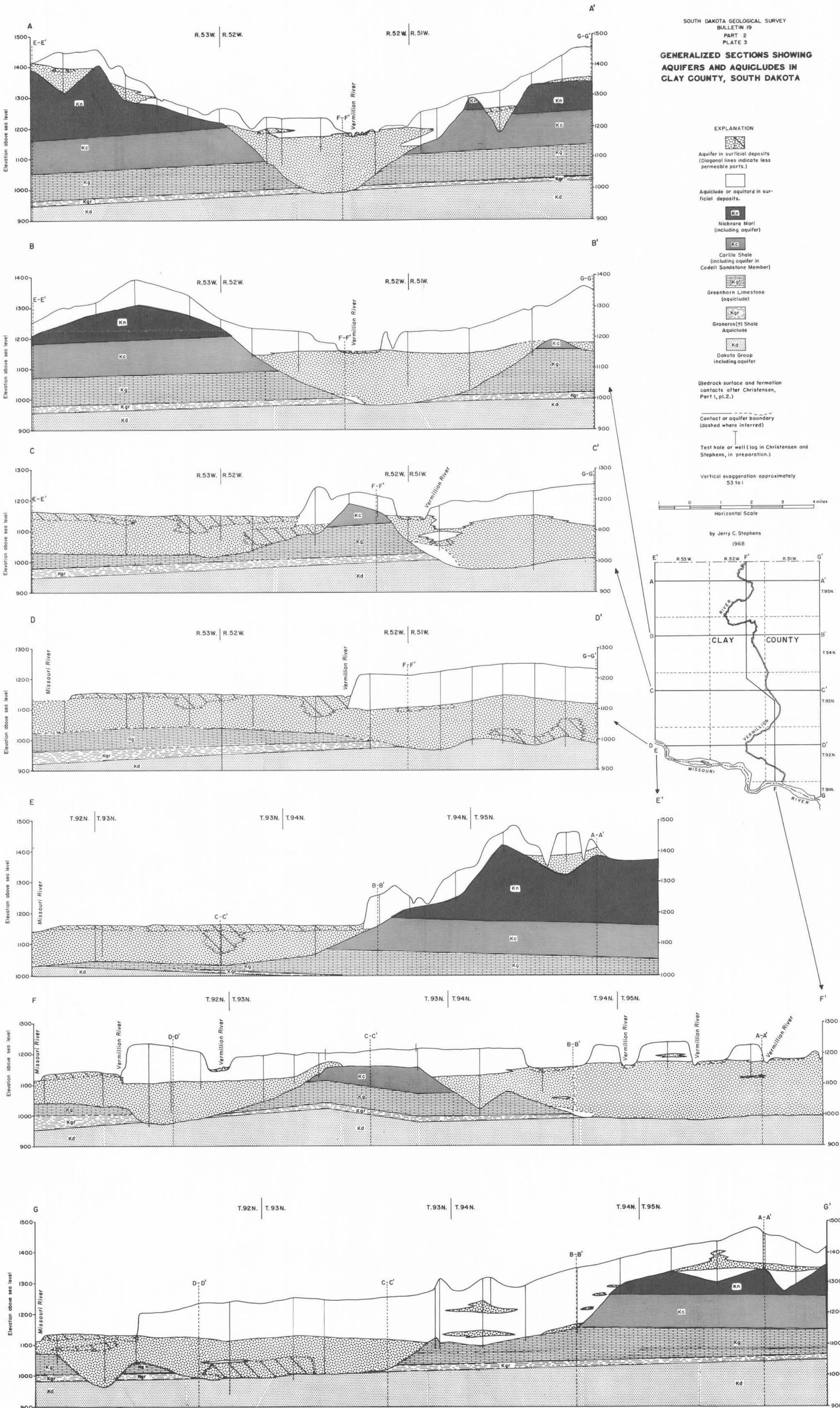
Piezometric contour Lower Vermillion -
Missouri aquifer, datum mean sea level,
dashed where inferred, (Interval = 10 feet)

November, 1965



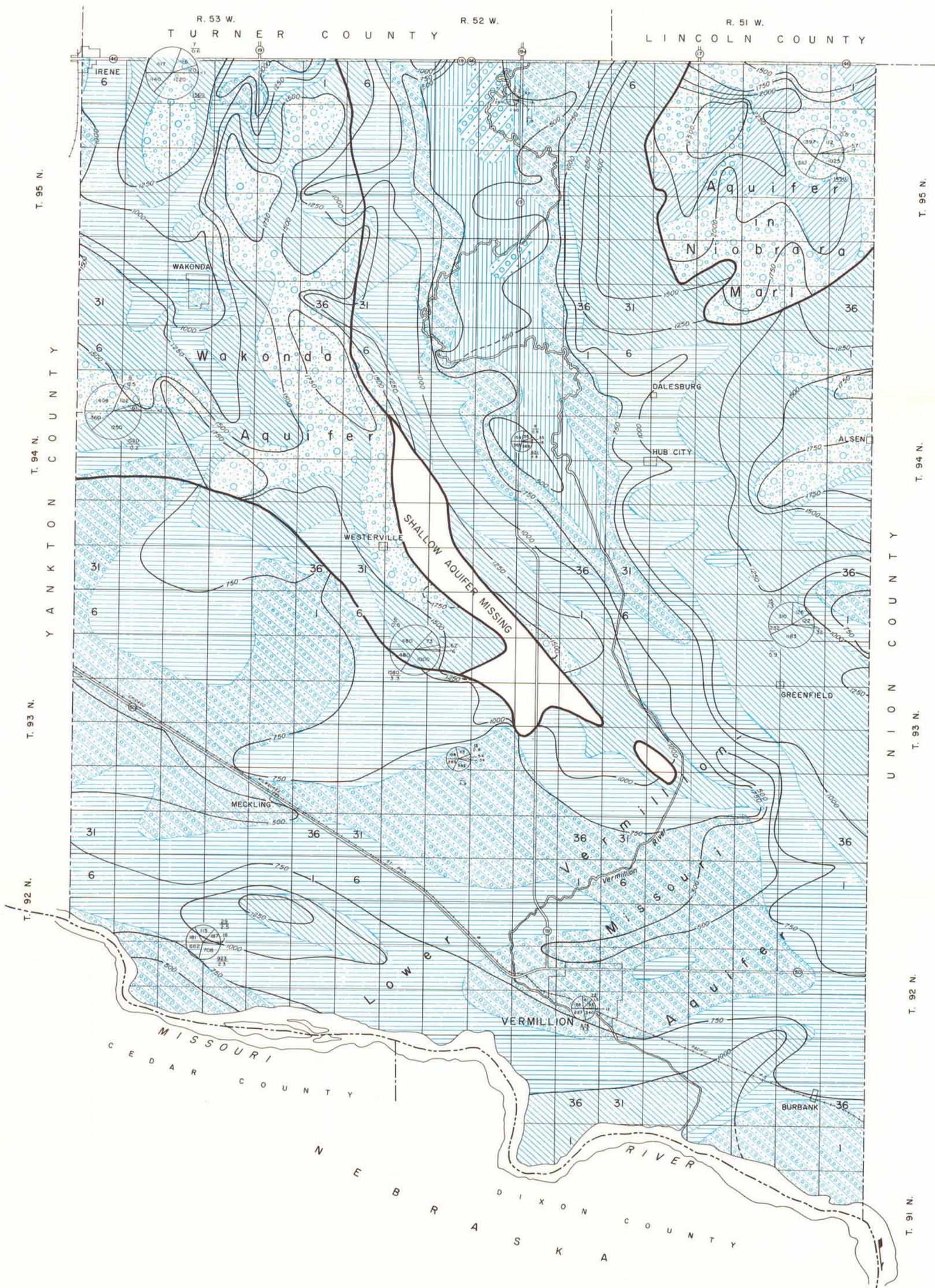
by
J.C. Stephens

GENERALIZED SECTIONS SHOWING
AQUIFERS AND AQUICLIDES IN
CLAY COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

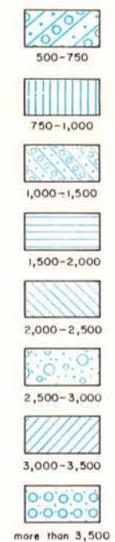


**HYDROCHEMICAL
 MAP OF MAJOR
 SHALLOW AQUIFERS
 IN CLAY COUNTY,
 SOUTH DAKOTA**

by Jerry C. Stephens
 1968

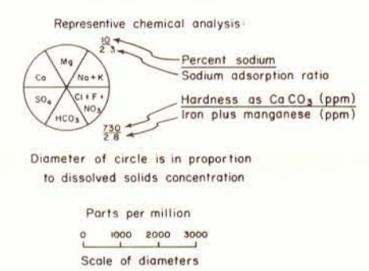


EXPLANATION
 Specific conductance in micromhos



Line of equal hardness
 (dashed where inferred;
 interval 250 ppm as CaCO₃)

Aquifer boundary
 Shallow aquifers missing



Upper half of circle represents cations:
 Calcium - Ca, Magnesium - Mg, Sodium - Na
 plus Potassium - K.
 Lower half of circle represents anions:
 Sulfate - SO₄, Bicarbonate - HCO₃, Chloride -
 Cl plus Fluoride - F and Nitrate - NO₃.
 Size of segment is proportional to con-
 centration in equivalents per million. Fig-
 ure in segment is concentration in parts
 per million.

